Second Fight With Great Britain Should Have Taught Nation the Folly of Unpreparedness, Writer Declares; Military Not Ready.

By OSCAR KING DAYIS.

In a discussion of a measure of proposed legislation now pending in Congress a New York periodical said the other day:

"It is said that wise men learn by the experience of others, fools learn only by their own. What shall we say of those who refuse to learn even by their own experience?"

The bill which the New York editor was considering has nothing to do with the important problem of the national defense of the United States. But if his expression had been the crystallization of long and careful thought upon that subject, he could hardly have made a more apt comment, or given a more precise reason for the existing military situation of this country. It is the long continued refusal of the American people to learn-or at least to profit by their own experience—that is the chief, if not the sole, cause of our present unpreparedness against war.

QUESTION MUCH DISCUSSED NOW.

trade under their flags

That was the heyday of the American merchant marine. In the course of a lew months the carrying trade of Eu-

theory it acted on the principle that the

centure Canada. This taking Canada has been one of the favor verictions of our war talk game. Th

fort in that direction during the war

who read this that I am assuming that the world. the United States is at present unprepared against war. There is much dis-cussion of that question going on in the France and Holland absolutely ceased agent at country just now, and I observe, even in the current debates in Congress a tendency on the part of certain statesinsist that no further preparation for military emergencies is neces

I dare assert, however, that the statement "our present unpreparedness against war" is not an assumption, but a plain setting forth of lamentable fact. Furthermore, before this series of articles is concluded I propose to prove the exactness of that statement beyond paradyenture.

Indeed, I shall go farther and shall show that not only is the United States unprepared against war at present, but that this state of unpreparedness is habitual. We are always unprepared, either for or against war. We always have been unprepared, even when we had been gradually working ourselves up through a long period of years to in through a long period of years to resert to what a distinguished member of Congress terms "the arbitrament of battle" for the redress of grievances or the settlement of disputes.

Solon Mistaken

In Interpretation. I read in a speech of a member o ongress the other day the astounding statement that in every war this country has ever fought it was the agressor. Fortunately for the position of the United States in history that statement is not true—the gentleman who made it is mistaken in his interpretation of the facts in our national record. But if it were true how much more weighty would be the indictment against our system—that although a belligerent and aggressive nation, we were habitually unprepared for war! against our system—that although a belligerent and aggressive nation, we were habitually unprepared for war! I said that with us unpreparedness is a habit, not an incident. In a couple of articles just published I discussed some of the military performances of the

United States in the recent war with port in his control. From the reports of the regular and volunteer coldiers whose duty it was in that period to inspect the troops as-sembled for that war, and to make re-port on what they observed and found. No intelligent and impartial man or woman can read the reports of the inspectors general of the conduct of the
troops and operations of 1898 without acquiring an abiding conviction that we
were guilty of the grossest unprepared.

It denied the right of expects: tem at that time

propose now to go back a hundred and held that no Englishman could be said make an examination of the come a citizen of the United States. Impressment did not stop with Englishmen or those who had been naturalincontroverted and incontrovertible facts to show that both in our preparation for and our management of our ized as Americans. Under this pre-second contest with Great Britain—tense Great Britain took from the nown as the war of 1812-we were simi-

larly guilty.

The war of 1812 was long a-brewing.

It was characteristic of the American people that it should be so. However, we may thunder in the index, however blatently our famboyant ful. Yet who believe statesmen may orate or our sensa-tional yellow journals may shriek, the Americans as a people are very slow ional yellow journals may shriek, the declare, that when, after nearly a declare, that when a

memorable phrase about the "irrepressible conflict," and men had been talking about the certainty of war for inany months before Seward spoke.

President McKirrley told Congress in 1887 that there had been "no eniuring period since the enfran
Tovernment under overwhelming provotaking about the certainty of war for inany months before Seward spoke.

President McKirrley told Congress in 1887 that there had been "no endar" and prattled as artlessly as children of "braid the service of them at home and so preserve them had come the British fleet was an enemy to fortife the ports and harbors when Jeff that any person who furnished supplies to the British fleet was an enemy to fortife the ports and harbors when Jeff the British fleet was an enemy to fortife the ports and harbors when Jeff that any person who furnished supplies all.

The House was debating a bill to fortife the ports and harbors when Jeff that any person who furnished supplies to the British fleet was an enemy to fortife the ports and harbors when Jeff that any person who furnished supplies all.

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The House was debating all.

The British fleet was an enemy t

his doorsten.
What part of our international trade
the British orders in council and the
feelin and Mian decrees of Napoleon
what rights had been violated and
what very necessary to defend them.

Randolph with instructions to find our all citizens with
nish them with supplies of any kind and
not to hold any communication with
them.

There was much demand for an extra

was confined to a few encounters at l.

Our trace followed its successes in was plenty of talk and some futile efthat curious war that was not a war for independence. For years before the by its brilliant achievements against the Explare privates, and in these two experiences, neither of sufficient importance to gain more than passing heart in the form the general instantance to the passing heart in the from the general instantance in the sufficient in the form the general instantance in the sufficient in the form the general instantance in the sufficient materials and certainty with which Canada would be taken. It to from the general nestorian, leid the must make Englishmen laugh to read toundation of that training which was these threats and then compare them put to give compared a service in the with what occurred when the attempt outside the great and the contest with Great Britain. Europe was then to a condition moto was really made was really made with the first considering it that more lat impersonation of the monimportation resolution in made he was as Napoir) with North Set's and some of its West was Set's and some of its West force and morder he was an Napolean legal Note to Great was imposed through blood for a plant and girefo by the nonearly from which. Then the and sirife to the morable from which the argued that this biting off or tell deserted and extended of one note to spite our own face would be extended about him to their deserted affects to deserve one another spect of all nations.

they etruck savage tiere at pretty do the preposition went through and

on April 18, 1805, thirty-one years after the battle of Lexington, nonimporta-tion of a long list of English goods be-came the law of the United States. Just a week later the British man of war Leander, lying off Sandy Hook, fired on the American coasting sloop, Richard as it was coming into New York harbor and killed John Pierce, the helmsman. The incident occurred with-in two miles of Sandy Hook light.

Tumult Breaks Out Everywhere.

Then there was a tumult. There were parades and public meetings, flags at half mast, crepe hat and arm bands, and a flood of resolutions charging the Government with cow-srdice and demanding the building of seventy-four gun this. The old cry of millions for defense but not a cent tribute" was derisively changed "millions for tribute but not a cent for defense

for defense."

After that President Jefferson issued a proclamation. He ordered the British ships Leander, Cambrian, and Driver forthwith to depart from American waters and never to come back. But if they should come back he commanded the American people not to furnish them with food or water and not to go near one of them. He commanded their captains personally by name never to come into American waters again. merican waters again. The British wrist must have tingled The British wrist must have tingled from that slap.

However, what could be expected from a government that made no resistance to the impressment of American citizens for service in a foreign navy! When the practice began the Americans did make a show of holding to the principle that the flug covered the man, but after a willie that was abandoned, and the attempt to afford protection was limited to segmen who were American citizens. Under authority of Congress the President appointed, two agents to reside abroad and whose business it was to inquire into cases of impressment. They were furnished with registers of American segmen compiled by the collectors of ports on which to base "requests" for ports on which to base "requests" the release of such citizens when the had been seized by the Eruish navy. "The merchant flag of every belliger-Under this act nearly \$6,000 seamen were registered in five years, and the agent at London alone asked for the release of 1,940 of them from impress-

ment.
Meantime the British naval officers were behaving with unbellevable impu-dence in American waters. They mae-tically established a blockade of our coast from Maine to the Virginia capes They stopped and searched vessels at will, and impressed seamen with im-

few months the carrying trade of Europe came very largely into the hands
of American shippers. Our merchant
fleets carried the Stars and Stripes into
every port of the world and transported
the produce of the farthest islands to
the markets of Europe.

Then both France and England struck
at us. Each saw the colonial possessions of the enemy prospering through
the development of the trade carried in
neutral American bottoms, and first Within a year after Jefferson's ful-mination against the Leander, Cam-brian, and Driver, the Driver sailed into bellion roads and anchored in front Fort Johnson The commandant of the fort sent a message to the governor asking what he should do. But the governor was incommunicade, so the vernor was incommunicado, so the minandant stationed sentries on the wharves to prevent supplies from going out to the Driver and wrote the captain of the ship asking him please to go away and without shedding any blood. found a way to get around that restric-tion by breaking the voyage at an American port, unleading the cargo and paying the United States duty, then rehipping it and making a new voyage rom the neutral port to the destination of the goods.

Thereupon Great Britain and then
France adopted more stringent measures, and in effect denied the protection of the neutral flag to the goods. In

Long Before War.

In the summer of 1806 Vice President and cargo were promptly confiscated, Napoleon having lost much of his navy resorted to other, but not less, ef-fective procedure, and sejzed American when war was declared.

Napoleon having lost much of his navy, resorted to other, but not less, effective procedure, and seized American vessels whenever they touched at any port in his control.

Britain Seized

American Sailors.

To its interference with our commerce Great Britain added the indignity of the selzing American sailors and impress.

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decks of American merchantmen and even from a United States man of war men whose American citizenship was theirs by right of birth and not by naturalization.

The tale of outrage is long and shameful. Yet there are Americans today

The Chesapeake, with twenty-one

were the aggressors.
Shameful as is the story of the outtages for independence, and war had been going on for more than year before the immortal declaration was adopted.
Long before Fort Sumter was fired on Senator Seward had uttered his memorable phrase about the "irrepressible conflict," and men had been which our features had been subjected. So he proposed an embargo. If our goods, our vessels, and our men were to be selzed by the rude and ruthless British the moment they sailted a public meeting, declared that any person who furnished supplies to the British fleet was an enemy to fortify the ports and harbors when Jefferson's grant for the days. Elsewhere these proposing an embargo to the struggle for independence, and were the aggressors.

Shameful as is the story of the outtages heaped upon the nation by the cynical British and the contemptuous master of France, it is hardly more shameful than the record of spineless pusillanimity made by the American was adopted.

Norfolk held a public meeting, declared that any person who furnished supplies to the British fleet was an enemy to fortify the ports and harbors when Jefferson's message proposing an embargo for the out-tages to which our features had been subjected. So he proposed an embargo. If our goods, our vessels, and our men were to be selzed by the rude and ruthless British the moment they sailted.

Then what happened? The story is hardly believable now. The citizens of Norfolk held a public meeting, declared all.

The House was debating a bill to fortify the ports and harbors when Jefferson's message proposing an embargo for the out-tages to which our features had been subjected. So he proposed an embargo. If our goods, our vessels, and our men were to be selzed by the rude and ruthless British the moment they sailted.

Then what happened? The story is defined and ruthless British the moment they sailted to were the subjected. So he proposed an embargo. If our goods, our vessels, and our men was the subjected. So he proposed an embargo. If our goods o

fort was a modification of the old Chinese method of getting even with an enemy by committing suicide on his doorstep.

What part of our international trade.

President Thomas Jefferson told Confines the distressing story in his measurement of the mathematical trade. Bandolph with instructions to find that State.

President Thomas Jefferson told Confines command that all British warships should instantly leave American waters, and declared our ports thereafter shut to such vessels. If they came are Randolph, with instructions to find out in what way and to what extent our nish them with supplies of any kind and the many them with supplies of any kind and the many them with supplies of any kind and them with supplies of any kind and the many them with supplies of any kind and the many them with supplies of any kind and the many them with supplies of any kind and the many them with supplies of any kind and the many them with supplies of any kind and the many them with supplies of any kind and the many them with supplies of any kind and the many them with supplies of any kind and the many them with supplies of any kind and the many them with supplies of any kind and the many them with supplies of any kind and the many them with supplies of any kind and the many them with supplies of any kind and the many them with supplies of any kind and the many them with supplies of any kind and the many them with the many

left to us we proceeded to destroy by embargo and nonintelecourse acts.

It was only after years of outrage, the committee did nothing. Then came some resolutions there brilliant leadership of licroy, and distress than the derived a divided and reluctant flouse of Representatives. Even then the opinion grew so rapidly as to cripple or defeat the last of the surface.

The nineteenth century opener under effects the last of the surface.

The nineteenth century opener under effections and through it all ran the talk of what come to the end of our runing navel skirmish with France, that little defacts but not pupille was not called the committee did nothing. Then came some resolutions of Congress, but Jefferson knew lasts of the profilers and existing the session of Congress, but Jefferson knew that the body came together. In that body came together, it is that body came together, it is that body came together.

Special Envoy

Sent to America.

We had come to the early and distress than the class of the feet the last of the surface and the committee did nothing. Then came some resolutions calling not fer military activity to complete that the body came together, it that body came together.

Special Envoy

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We also on the feed the membard for an extragence of the northern border.

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Silt the belief was general throughout the difference of the feed to the feed to the feed and the country that the nation was at last to be country that the nation was at last to be country that the nation of the feed to the

Denies Shipping Submarine Parts

President of California Company Issues Answer to Charge of

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21. Denial that submarine parts are being shipped from the Union Works to Canada was made here by John McGregor, president of the concern. In answer to the allegations of the Germany embassy in Washington. McGregor said:

"We have built no submarine for foreign countries since the war broke out. We completed two a couple of months ago for the United States, but we are building no parts now."

nugry talk. The Federalists, who hated Jefferson, also were opposed to war, so they tried to lay the blame for the situation on Jefferson, but at the same time to devise a way out without righting. McMaster quotes one of their the situation on Jefferson, but at the same time to devise a way out without righting. McMaster quotes one of their pamphlets as saying:

"We use not the language of despondency when we say that the crisis is slarming. The enemy, with his war train, is on our coast. A philosopher is at the helm of state. The foe menaces. Yet our ports are unfortified and our harbors destitute of armed ships.

"To recede from the support of our "To recede from the support of our rights is indelible dishonor. Our fives, our property are exposed in the one case; our reputation for spirit and independence in the other. What, in this emergency, shall we do?"

They are were that question by pro-They answered that question by pro posing to change the system of natur-alization, which they described as the parent of all their woes. parent of all their woes.

"Dare we hazard a war?" they went on. "We have 3,000 soldiers to defend 5,000 miles of frontier. Our tottering forts are more dangerous to their defend ously impaired. Many influential men ously impaired with the navy of Great of the content with the navy of Great outliness of the sea.

The advocates of War fell back on the old game of taking Canada. "We can ruin her (Englanda) manufactures." they raid, "starve her colonies, take Canada and Nova Scotia and make peace at Halifax. It is nothing abort of treason to question the necessity or the expediency of war." English Laughed

At Proclamation. The British did not think so. They simply laughed at Jefferson's proclama-Their frigates sailed in and out as it pleased them. They even came into New York harbor; stopped one of Jetferson's gunboats that was getting some sailing exercise in the bay, and, instead of taking the trouble to board it, compelled a midshipman to come on board one of their ships to facilitate their in-

away and without shedding any blood.
The captain of the Driver bere the peaceful name of Love. Now, he belief his name and replied that he would his name and replied that he would sail when he was ready, and incidentally remarked that he would punish any insult to the British flag. Also he said that if water were not furnished him he would take it by force. So he got the water and salled away unmolested. His letter was forwarded to Washington and placed on file.

Chased Vice President

They landed officers in the desertion of obtain supplies; fired on pilot boats and potentially used them. The only trouble they had was from the desertion of their own men.

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They landed officers in the obtain supplies; fired on pilot boats and obtain supplies; fired on pilo They landed officers in New York to ed out that we had neither men nor material. Our fortifications were neg-lible and most of the effective ships of the navy had been sold. In the army-

Clinton went for a sail on a revenue cutter down by the Virginia capes. An armed boat from the Eritish man-o'-war Melampus fired on the cutter and gave Mr. Clinton a hot race to escape capture. But it was six years after that when war was declared.

The next year the American frigate

Chesseake with all this well known. inte certainty, hardly a move was made by Administration or Congress to start the slightest preparation for the test of

at London failed The Chesapeake was in no condition completely. In fact, instead of ameliorfor battle. Some of its guns were not ating its interference with American struction of 188 of Jefferson's favorite mounted, its works were littered with trade, Great Eritain increased it. Nasails and cables, and it look them to be a superior of the purchase of arms satingted and the sails and cables, and it look them to be a superior of the purchase of arms satingted and the sails and cables, and it look them to be a superior of the construction of 188 of Jefferson's favorite gunboats. Another appropriated \$552,000 for the construction of 188 of Jefferson's favorite gunboats. Another appropriated \$552,000 for the construction of 188 of Jefferson's favorite gunboats. men so impressed were British citizens. Sails and cables, and it took twenty beleen answered with a new decree.

It denied the right of expatriation minutes to get one gun ready for firing.

That was the only American shot in more rigorous than ever, and our seaaction, and when the frigate had borne commerce was threatened with the President to notify the governors of

the action, and when three men had been killed and eighteen wounded. Barren hauled down his flag.

A British boarding party came on board at once, mustered the crew, selected four, and took them back to the Leopard, which made sail immediately, abandoning its prize, and returned to abandoning its prize, and returned to shandoning its prize and returned to shandoning its prize

erny months before Seward spoke.

President McKirley told Congress
1887 that there had been "no endad" and prattled as artlessly as children of since the enfrandren of what they would do when the Britain "was hostile to the peace, prosident was disconnected by the United Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session, and debate on the President form the Secret session and debate on the President form the Secret session and debate on the President form the Secret session and debate on the President form the Secret session and debate on the President form the Secret session and debate on the President form the Secret session and debate on the President form the Secret session and debate on the President form the Secret session and debate on the President form the Secret session and debate on the President form the Secret session and debate on the President form the Secret session and debate on the President form the Secret session and debate on the President form the Secret session and debate on the President form the Secret session and debate on the President form the President form the President form the P in 1887 that there had been "no enduring period since the enfranders of what they would do when the dream of what they would do when the condition of the continental possessions of Spain" in the western hemise when the condition of Cuba had not been a source of anxiety to the merchant prosperity there came their one test of arms finally came.

When the condition of Cuba had not been a source of anxiety to the full test of the rearry another year to the fruittess endeavor to effect a settlement with-out war.

Merely Talked of Going to War.

So it was in the early years of the ninteteenth century. Injustice was pited upon injustice by both the French and the British, but the Americans merely talked about going to war and only a comparatively small number of them went that far. Their most vigorous ef-

began a greater movement toward Canada than ever was made in war. These traders did not propose to be deprived of their living and their profits by Jefferson's embargo. Despite all the efforts of the officials, and in the face of numerous succeeding acts inreasing the restrictions and the penalrily on. Vessels constantly evaded the

lecting Hampton.

Having provided for militia to protect the gamboats, he stopped and made no provision for anything to protect the gamboats, he stopped and made no provision for anything to protect the militia.

Lumboats were defferson's hobby. He tion by England for the grievance are a little legislation, and that the men and munitious are authorized a tew days or weeks at most will complete the preparation. It was far nearer the truth then than any event, even if there were no reparation, now, for in those days of wooden ships a forty-fore any days of wooden ships and days of wooden ships

gerous to the enemy and yet too large sunboats had sailed up the Thames and for the sailing qualities of the gun-boats, which they rendered cranky and off the map. ultimanageable. Jefferson liked to have them drawn up on the beach, protected from the weather by tarpaulin coverings and guarded by a constable or lamatic. This time he denounced him Then Jefferson made his ical effort on them to desist. But they paid no

eral supplementary acts, under the dif-ferent provisions of which the regula-tions against, exportation became so. The Federalists were bitterly oppos stringent as to lay a tremendous burden to war, but in every Republican district a great cry went up to resort to arms of permits, licenses, clearances, and bonds were required, and each took time. House to committees that were known

and often money to procure.

The hand of the collector or his deputy was in every man's business. The truckmen along Long Island sound who supplied New York city with groceries spent a large part of their time seeking permits and giving bonds that their produce would not go out of the country.

House to committees that were known to favor war. Henry Clay was Speaker, and he had selected them with care. In two weeks the committee on foreign relations submitted a report that breathed war in every line.

"To wrongs so daring in character, and so disgraceful in their execution," it said, "the people of the United States can no longer be indifferent. We must

In all the history of the United States with the business of its citizens as durenforce the embargo. Jefferson practically blockaded the New England coast with warships, gunbats, and revenue cutters, and, in effect, undertoverue cutters, and, in effect, under-took himself to determine what food-stuffs should be moved and how and when and where.

The culmination was reached in the

infamous force act that received Jef-ferson's approval in the closing weeks of his Administration. The act made it a high misdemeanor to carry or seek to carry any specie or merchandise out of the United States in any way whatspever, or to load any specie or merchandise, whether of domestic or for-eign origin, upon any water craft until permission had been secured from a col-lector. The law authorized the Presi-dent to hire, arm, and equip thirty ves-sels to enforce its nonvisions along the sels to enforce its provisions along the

Act Brought

forts are more dangerous to their defenders are more dangerous to their defenders than to their a sailants. Our gushoats would not be armidable to a fricate run aground."

The advocates of war fell back on the old game of taking Canada. "We can run her (England's) manufactures." they said, "starve her colonies, take Canada and Nova Scotia and make mease at Halifax. It is nothing short or treason to question the necessity or the expediency of war.

English Laughed

At Proclamation.

Our gailed. Many influential men in a wide section of the country talked openly of dissolution.

Meinorials and petitions again flooded of the region of the reson for its creation. Yet it was this despised and belittled neave the region of the embargo. Its most rigorous character for the embargo. Its most rigorous character for the embargo of the right of American commerce, and, whatever damage and distress it had caused in finitely more at home. Our ears and the following the procedure of the day finitely more at home. Our ears and the full force of all the epite had been felt by our own face.

in council and France rescinded its in-

Jefferson Succeeded

interference with our trade had continued for more than four years, with steady, unvarying disadvantage to the

Every move we made increased rather than diminished our discomfiture and our distress. Our diplomatic efforts at London and Paris had met only with an unsitions. The answer of Napoleon was that he had no respect for the rights of those who made no effort to enforce remeet for them by others. When we comelled England to do us justice he would

Every week and every month of this continued struggle made more certain the ultimate resort to arms. Occasionalv. by fits and starts. Congress roused itself to the importance of making some provision for that contingency, and dur-ing the last two years of Jefferson's adacted for that purpose.

for the purchase of arms, saltpeter, and sulphur. One supplied \$1,000,000 for har-

the trace of such and not by naturalization.

The tale of outrage is long and shameful. Yet there are Americans today who believe, and there is at least one congressman who has the effrontery to congressman who has the effrontery to declare, that when, after nearly a declare, the transfer of the tran

Sounded for War.

Then what happened? The story is hardly believable now. The citizens of Norfolk held a public meeting, declared that any person who furnished supplies

If our goods, our vessels, and our men militia need no longer be need in readiness for service.

It soon developed that his hopes were them at home and so preserve them had come to an absolute break with the British minister, Jackson, and had that any person who furnished supplies

Congress applauded the break and notified Madison that it was resdy to call out the whole force of the nation to maintain the rights, honor, and interests of the United States.

Then followed more legislation designed to relieve the situation and energed to relieve the situation and energed.

long series of Congressional efforts to obtain redress without war. First was the nonimportation act. Then came the embargo and the force act. Then the total nonintercourse act, and now the combined threat and promise that was neither one thing nor the other. For another year the President continued his diplomatic efforts, but all the time the country was drifting slowly yet surely into war.

When Congress met on November 4. Way to treat your hair is to

militia.

Cumboats were Jefferson's hobby. He considerably more beautiful than thingse stinkpots, but hardly more criffective against a resolute enemy. They mounted one gun, too small to be dandard to the chare of success as if one of Jefferson's chare and under the circumstances then the chare of success as if one of Jefferson's chare and the continue of success as if one of Jefferson's chare and the circumstances then the chare of success as if one of Jefferson's chare of success as if one of Jefferson's chare the chare of success as if one of Jefferson's chare the chare of success as if one of Jefferson's chare the chare of success as if one of Jefferson's chare the chare of success as if one of Jefferson's chare the chare of success as if one of Jefferson's chare the char Despite the long series of outrages

the country was in no frame of mind to give whole-hearted support to war, The disastrous embargo had seriously impaired the national solidarity

breathed war in every line.

"To wrongs so daring in character, and so disgraceful in their execution," it said, "the people of the United States can no longer be indifferent. We must tamely submit or boldly resiat. The time has come when the national character, so long traduced by enemies at home and by enemies abroad, must be vincleated."

Asked By Committee.

The committee proposed that ranks of the regular army be filled u by immediate recruitment; than an ad be authorized to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers; that the President b authorized to order out such detach ments of militia as the public interests required; that all ships of the navy fit for service be put into communication at once, and that merchantmen be permit

The debate on these resolutions developed an ignorance of the true consisting of the nation's war powers both astonishing and appalling. With one accord those who advocated war admitted that we could not have to contend with This act brought the country to the verge of rebellion and disunion. The long struggle had had a hitter effect upon the American people, and the land. "We cannot, indeed, cope with England's navy," the spokesman for the Committee on Foreign Relations said.

full force of all the spite had been felt by our own face.

It was time for something else, and 25,000 regulars to serve for five years and proposed to divide them into regiments of 2,000 men each, and, whether would supplant the embargo with non-intercourse. Foreign trade should be revived with everybody except France and England. With them there was to be a complete non-intercourse.

Nothing could come from them to any American port. Nothing could go from any American fort to any port in control of either. That was to be the rule until England revoked its hated orders. trol of either. That was to be the rule der, and such of them as were enlisted until England revoked its hated orders were of no service in the cherished at

fit out all the warships owed by the nation, to build ten new frigates of thirty-eight guns each, to buy a stock of timber, and to build a drydock. Be-That was the cituation when Thomas force it came to vote in the House the Jefferson left the Presidency and James war enthusiasm had wanted decidedly. Madison entered upon it. The struggle out the provision for new frigates and for abatement of the British and French the drydock

War Leaders Lost Control.

With that measure the war leaders lost control of the House. A bill for a uniform militis in all the States was beaten, as was a bill for a provisional army of 20,000 men. The bill to arm the militia passed by a parrow ma-jority. The spokesman of the Foreign Relations Committee warned the House that England "knew Congress traking ready in a good-natured, ultory way to capture Canada: K ing this, it would act, for it was notes habit to strike the second blow. Congress really intended to take Can-ada, it was necessary to push forward the preparations with vigor and de

Cision.

However, the appeal was in vain. A lean of \$11,000,000 was authorized, and war taxes provided for. There Congress ended its preparations for war. A biffer fight was precipitated over that, and it was not until the latter part of June that it was finally passed and signed by President Madison. Meantime the war loan had failed, less bor fortifications, and another authorized that \$2,000,000 being taken by popular the President to notify the governors of subscription, and only a little more the States to have 100,000 militia held in than \$4,000,000 by the banks. Thus, after a struggle for redress lasting nearly a decade, and during exery year of which there was ample evidence that settlement could be obnined only through war, the States at length determined to resort to force, and with neither army no pays, with preparation little better that nothing, and with a divided peo-torn by faction and political strile, stumbled into the war of 1812.

(Copyright, 1915, by O. K. Dayle.) COCOANUT OIL ON YOUR HAIR

Or Anything That Must Be Washed Off.

The scalp is not like other skin on the body that can be thoroughly cleansed with soap and water. The scalp contains a hair germ that must be treated with respect. All soaps and everything that

foams contains alkali and alkali

way to treat your hair is to thoroughly brush it once a day to keep it clean. Then use Speiser's Scalp Tonic after brushing to give your scalp that life and health which produce glossy hair. Speiser's Scalp Tonic corrects any abnormal condition of the scalp, kills dandruff, and relieves itchy and irritated skins. But even Speiser's Scalp Tonic cannot do the best work against the persistent use of soaps, perfumed oils, cocoanut oil, and patented concections that must be washed out of the hair to make his people were poor and in distress, and illed some no prospect of relief. Thousands only at O'Donnell's Drug Store at your head presentable in public. He sent a special instruction to James more attention than had the captains the orbergo.

Morroe, our minister to England, and left him to wiestle with the problem of securing redress.

The embargo went into effect at the closuring redress.

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In New York city alone, in 1860, more than 1.300 mm were imprisoned from the country bussed with the problem of the thritish frightes.

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Store Closes 1 P.M. TOMORROW

ESTABLISHED IN 1860 LEADERS THEN LEADERS NOW

Every Department Manager comes forward with a supreme effort of value-giving in order to crowd a full day's business into this space of time. Profit by these wonderful

HALF-DAY SPECIAL \$1 36-Inch Silks 68c

This one item alone should crowd our store tomorrow for half day. Just think of buying our regular standard \$1.00 silks at such a low figure. Included in the sale are the follow-

36-inch All Pure Silk Messalines, in black and every staple nd new spring shades. 36-meh Striped Chiffon Taffeta, in light and dark grounds,

ith all width stripes.

18-inch Tub Silks, white ground with colored stripes. Guaranteed to 36-inch White Imported Japanese Habutai. 36-inch Ivory Chiffon Taffeta. Also 34-inch genuine imported Shantung Pongee—natural or tan

for only...

There are all positively first qualities, all pure silk and our regular on grades. Tomorrow, 68c.

Lansburgh & Bro... 8th St. Annex.—Silks.

HALF-DAY SPECIAL Wash Goods 122c

27 Inches wide, in a full line of thades. The and children's dresses. For half day, yard..... \$1.00 Silk and Linen Poplin, 36 inches wide, in light blue, pink, green, brown cadet blue, copper, olive, navy, marine, and

121c Ginghams, 10c 27 inches wide, in all the lates hecks, stripes, and plaids, plain shades. Regular 10c Lansburgh & Bro. -- 8th St. ..n-nex--Wash Goods.

HALF-DAY SPECIAL \$3.00 and \$4.00

Petticoats '

We have just received another shipment of those beautiful pet-ticoats that created such a seneation a short time ago. Made of all-silk jersey tops and all-silk messaline with plaited flounces and fancy ruffles. All lengths. All wanted colors and change-able effects. \$3 and \$1, \$1,77 values. While they last at \$1.77 \$1.00 Fine Twilled Sateen Fet

ticoats, in black and colors. Ex-tra wide, with pleated flounce. All lengths and sizes. For 60c Lansburgh & Bro.-Main Floor -Bargain Tables.

HALF-DAY SPECIAL 81x99 Double-Bed Sheets, 59c

81x99 Heavy Double-bed Sheets, extra long, for 59c the brass or metal bed: 75c value. Special..... 81x90 Heavy Double-bed Sheets, regulation length; 55c

70c value. Special..... 72x99 Heavy Three-quarter-bed Sheets; extra long;

Oox 29 Blue Bird Sheets, made of Sea Island Cotton; 7 yards wide, 234 yards long; \$1.05 value. Special. 750 90x108 Blue Bird Sheets, Sea Island sheeting; 21/2 850 ards wide, 3 yards long; \$1.15 value. Special.......

Lansburgh & Bro. - Main Floor - Domestics.

HALF-DAY SPECIAL Shadow Edges 19c and ecru, in a large variety of patterns, suitable for waists or

special 19c Organdie Flouncing 59c 36-inch Organdie Flouncing, in large assortment of beautiful esigns. These are used extendesigns. These and dresses; sively for waists and dresses; 98e quality. For half-day 59c special 59C Lansburgh & Bro.-Main Floor

the two-flounce dresses; regu-

HALF-DAY SPECIAL Corsets . . . An unusually dainty model,

made of fine batiste, in pale pink and white: made with clastic webbing in the skirt and finished with four strong hose supporters; prettily trimmed at top; sizes from 19 to 28, and regular \$1.50 Corsets. While they last, \$1.00 Special demonstration of La Vic-

toric Cornets all this week by expert cornettere from New York. Lansburgh & Bro.-Third Floor

HALF-DAY SPECIAL

Another Lot of Silk and Wool \$1.75

Crepe Josephine

Right on the threshold of spring, when women are planning lightweight apparel for the coming season, comes this sensational offering of the choicest and most wanted silkand-wool fabric at less than half regular price-guaranteed first quality, noncrushable, and the color assortment most comprehensive, and includes black, white, navy, brown, green, Alice, gobelin, olive, French blue, Belgian blue, delft blue. peacock blue, plum, sand, battleship, taupe, gray, &c.; full 42 inches wide; only 33 pieces in the lot; a chance to buy the

Lansburgh & Bro.—Eighth St. Annex—Dress Goods.

HALF-DAY SPECIAL \$1 House Dresses

Made of gaighten douge thresses. and percule, in solid colors, his ares, and stations. Trimined with embronics; and piping. All six-Regular \$1 values 79c

HALF-DAY SPECIAL 50c Sand Color DRESS LINEN 29c Yd.

The new sand color dress lin ens: 36 inches wide; nonshrink-aule all pure, linen suiting. The ate quality. Haif day

Laneburgh & Bro .- Stu St An-